Commercial borrowings form the largest component of India's external debt, making up 36.8% of its external debt. This was followed by non-resident deposits (23.1%) and short-term trade credit (18%).

Short-term external debt (maturity of less than 1 year) makes up 18.6% of India's total external debt.

US dollar denominated debt remained the largest component of India's external debt, with a share of 52% at end-December, 2021, followed by Indian Rupee (32%) and SDR (6.7%).

69. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

In 2018, the Government amended the RBI Act (1934), empowering the RBI to introduce the Standing Deposit Facility (SDF), an additional tool for absorbing liquidity without any collateral. By removing the binding collateral constraint on the RBI, the SDF strengthens the operating framework of monetary policy. The SDF is also a financial stability tool, in addition to its role in liquidity management.

The interest rate on the SDF facility will be 25 basis points less than the Repo Rate. (Currently, as the Repo Rate stands at 4%, hence the SDF interest rate stands at 3.75%).

The SDF will replace the fixed rate reverse repo as the floor of the LAF (Liquidity Adjustment Facility) corridor. Both the standing facilities, viz., the MSF (Marginal Standing Facility) and the SDF, will be available on all days of the week, throughout the year.

The Fixed Rate Reverse Repo (FRRR) rate is retained at 3.5%. It will remain as part of the RBI's toolkit and its operation will be at the discretion of the RBI for purposes specified from time to time. The FRRR, along with the SDF, will impart flexibility to the RBI's liquidity management framework.

Tenor: Under the SDF, the LAF eligible entities can place deposits with the RBI on an overnight basis. The RBI, however, retains the flexibility to absorb liquidity for longer tenors under the SDF with appropriate pricing, as and when the need arises.

CRR and SLR eligibility: Deposits under the SDF shall not be reckoned as balances eligible for the maintenance of the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), under Section 42 of the RBI Act, 1934, but shall be an eligible asset for the maintenance of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), under Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

70. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

RBI Guidelines on the Establishment of the Digital Banking Units (DBUs):

1. **Definition of the Digital Banking Units:** A specialised fixed point business unit/hub housing certain minimum digital infrastructure for delivering digital banking products and services, as well as servicing the existing financial products and services digitally, in both self-service and assisted mode, to enable the customers to have cost effective/convenient access and enhanced digital experience to/of such products and services in an efficient, paperless, secured and connected environment, with most services being available in self-service mode at any time, all year round.
2. **All Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than the RRBs - Regional Rural Banks, the Payments Banks and the Local Area Banks), with past digital banking experience, are permitted to open the DBUs in Tier 1 to Tier 6 centres, unless and otherwise specifically restricted, without having the need to take permission from the RBI in each case.**
3. **Each DBU shall be housed distinctly, with the separate exit and entry**